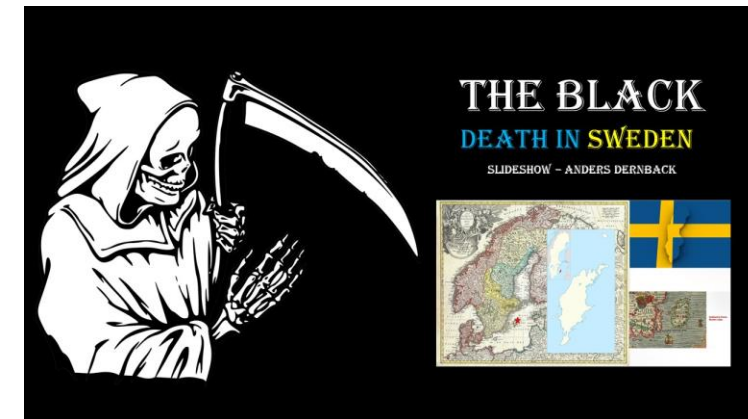
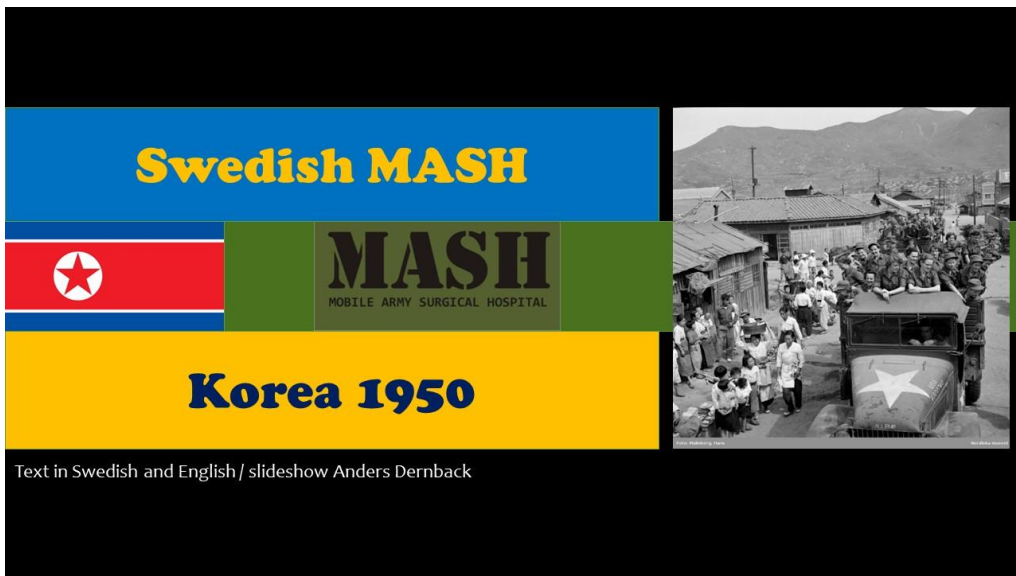
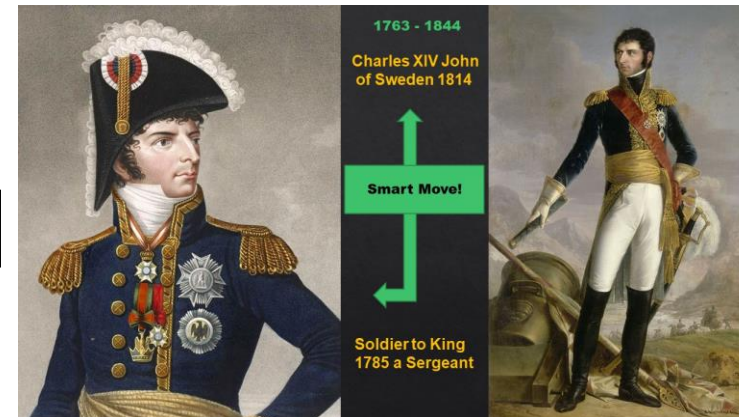


HISTORY AND SLIDES — 2024 MARCH No 5

Welcome to read about exciting history. Slide shows are easier to read than text books alone.
Feel free to try it yourself.



Swedish MASH
The Royal Swedish Mistresses
The Black Death in Sweden
Charles XIV John
The change of Swedish borders



Swedish MASH



MASH
MOBILE ARMY SURGICAL HOSPITAL

Korea 1950



Foto: Malmberg, Hans

Nordiska museet

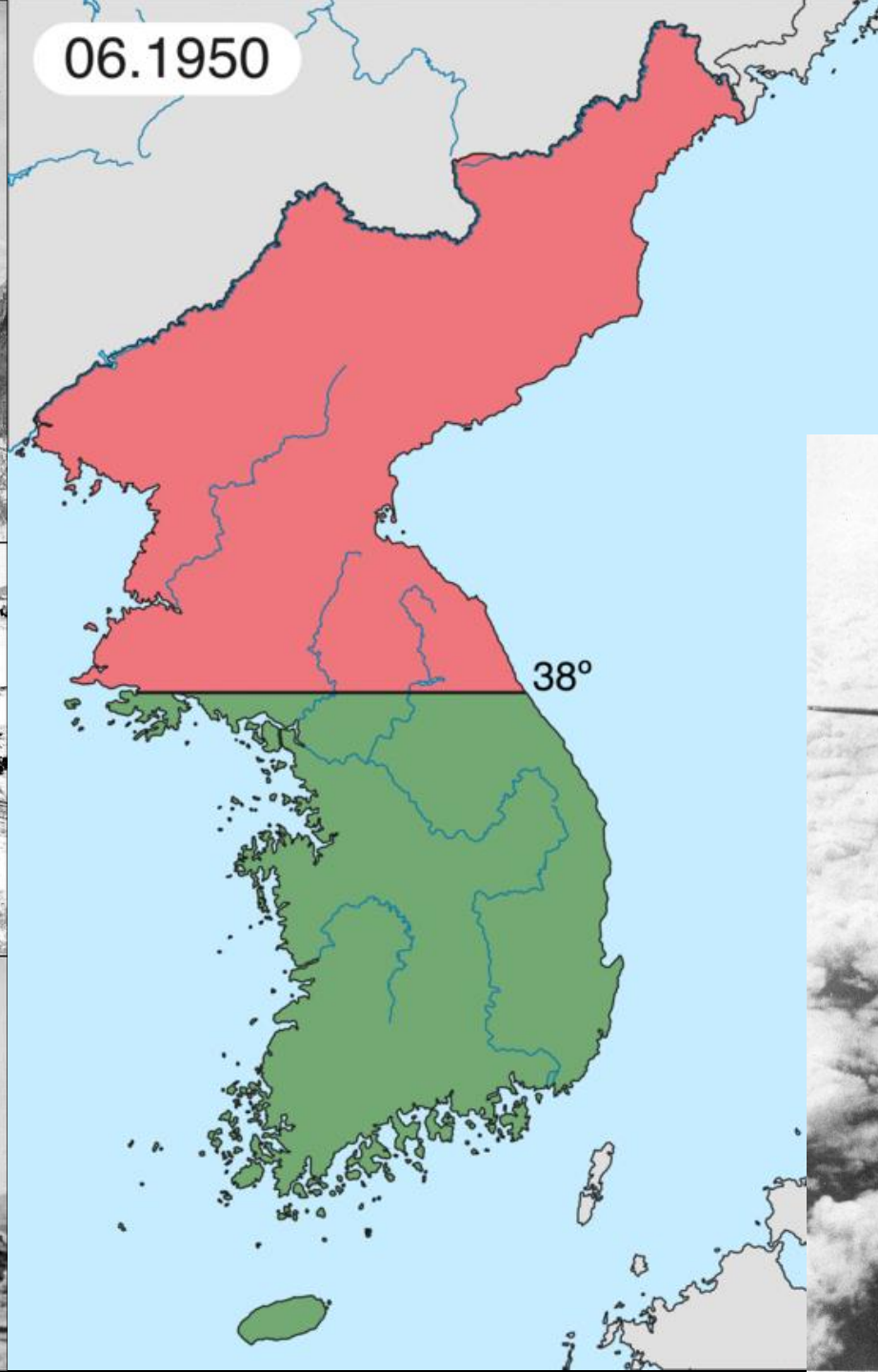
Text in Swedish and English / slideshow Anders Dernback

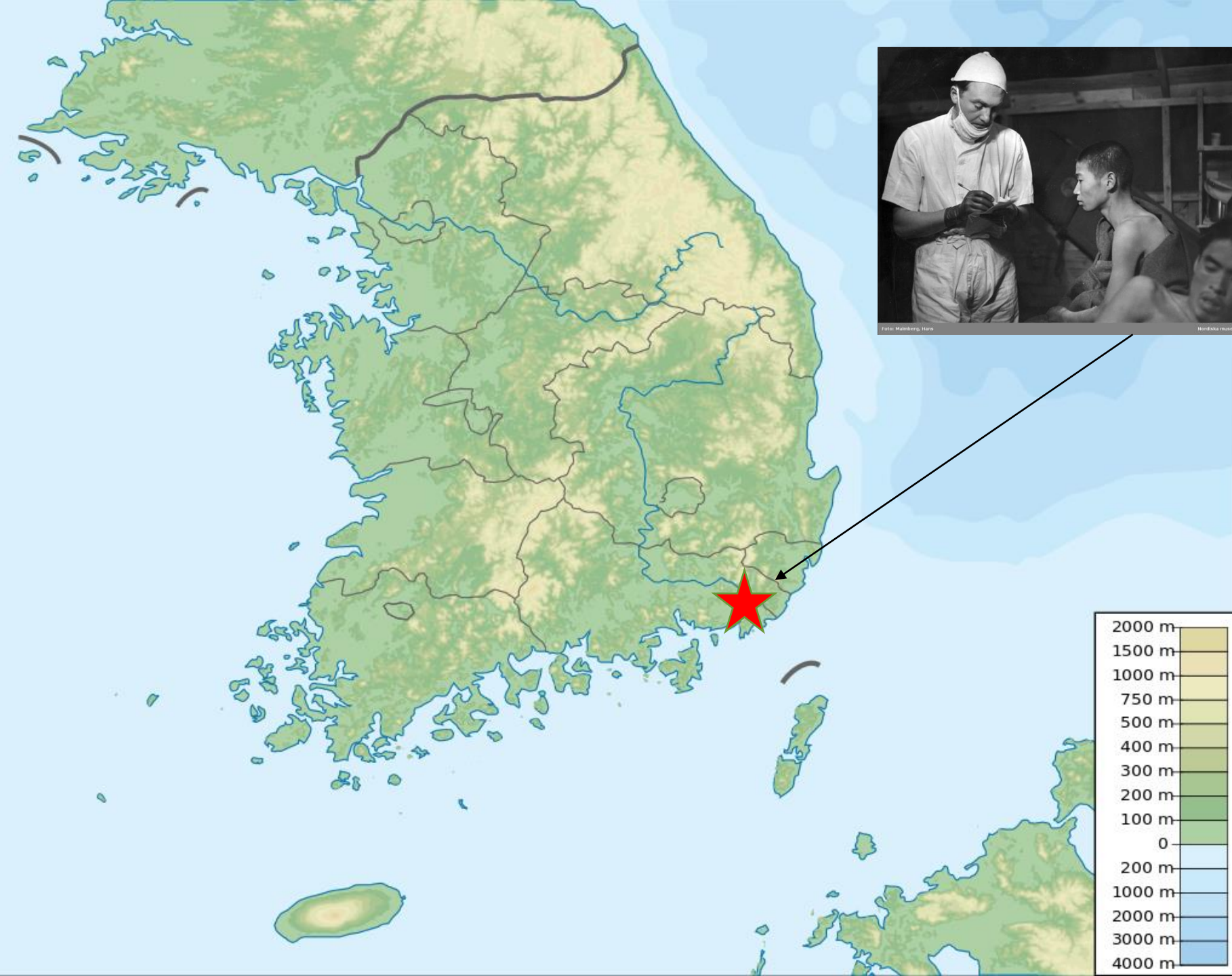
The Swedish Red Cross Field Hospital was the name given to the Swedish mission sent to Korea to deal with the humanitarian situation created by the Korean War, 1950-3. Following the temporary resolution of the war in 1953, Sweden was heavily involved in maintaining the armistice through its position in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Following the North Korean invasion of the South, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution asking all UN member states to support South Korea. The Swedish government responded on July 14, 1950 by authorizing the dispatch of a 200-bed mobile field hospital. Shortly before his death, King Gustaf V announced that the Swedish state would cover the Hospital's expenses.

The Swedish Hospital arrived in Korea on September 23, 1950. Deciding that a 400-bed (stationary) Evacuation Hospital would be more valuable than a smaller but more mobile Field Hospital, the Swedish Hospital was converted and moved to the compound of the Commercial Middle School in Pusan where it remained until 1958.

Containing 400 beds throughout much of the duration of the conflict, the hospital was expanded to 600 beds by the end of the war, staffed by 174 Swedish doctors and nurses at any one time, all belonging to the Swedish Red Cross.





Busan (formerly written as Pusan) is the largest port city and second-largest city in South Korea. It lies on the southeast tip of the Korean Peninsula. It is important for transport and shipping.

MASH

MOBILE ARMY SURGICAL HOSPITAL



Foto: Malmberg, Hans

Nordiska museet



Foto: Malmberg, Hans

Nordiska museet

**Korea
1950**



Foto: Malmberg, Hans

Nordiska museet

Under Koreakriget 1950-1953 var Sverige det första landet att sända ett fältsjukhus, The Swedish Field Hospital, till Pusan. Svenskarna bidrog i arbetet att ge skadade soldater och flyktingar vård och omsorg.



Busan eller Pusan är en storstad med status som provins i Sydkorea och är belägen vid den sydöstra kusten. Den är landets främsta hamn, tillika en av världens största. Busan är landets näst största stad och har ca 3,6 miljoner invånare. Den är en av landets administrativa storstäder med en status som är självständig från provinserna. I Busan finns omfattande industri med bland annat bil- och textiltillverkning. Där finns också stora skeppsvarv.

Den 23 september 1950 kl 07.00 anlände svenskarna till Pusan i södra Korea (se bilder från Pusan nedan). En militärorkester välkomnade dem och amerikanska och koreanska honoratiores. Sedan for man vidare i bussar från hamnen till en skola som blivit hjälpligt ombyggd till sjukhus. Man fick möta krigets verkliga baksida: överbefolkat av flyktingar, näst intill ofarbara vägar och gator, obeskrivlig stank från avloppsdiken vid vägkanterna, halvklädda små barn och magra hundar som sprang omkring i misären.

Busan var underhållscentrum och främsta urlastningshamn för FN-styrkorna. Det svenska fältsjukhuset, som verkade under kriget, var förlagt till Busan.



MASH

MOBILE ARMY SURGICAL HOSPITAL

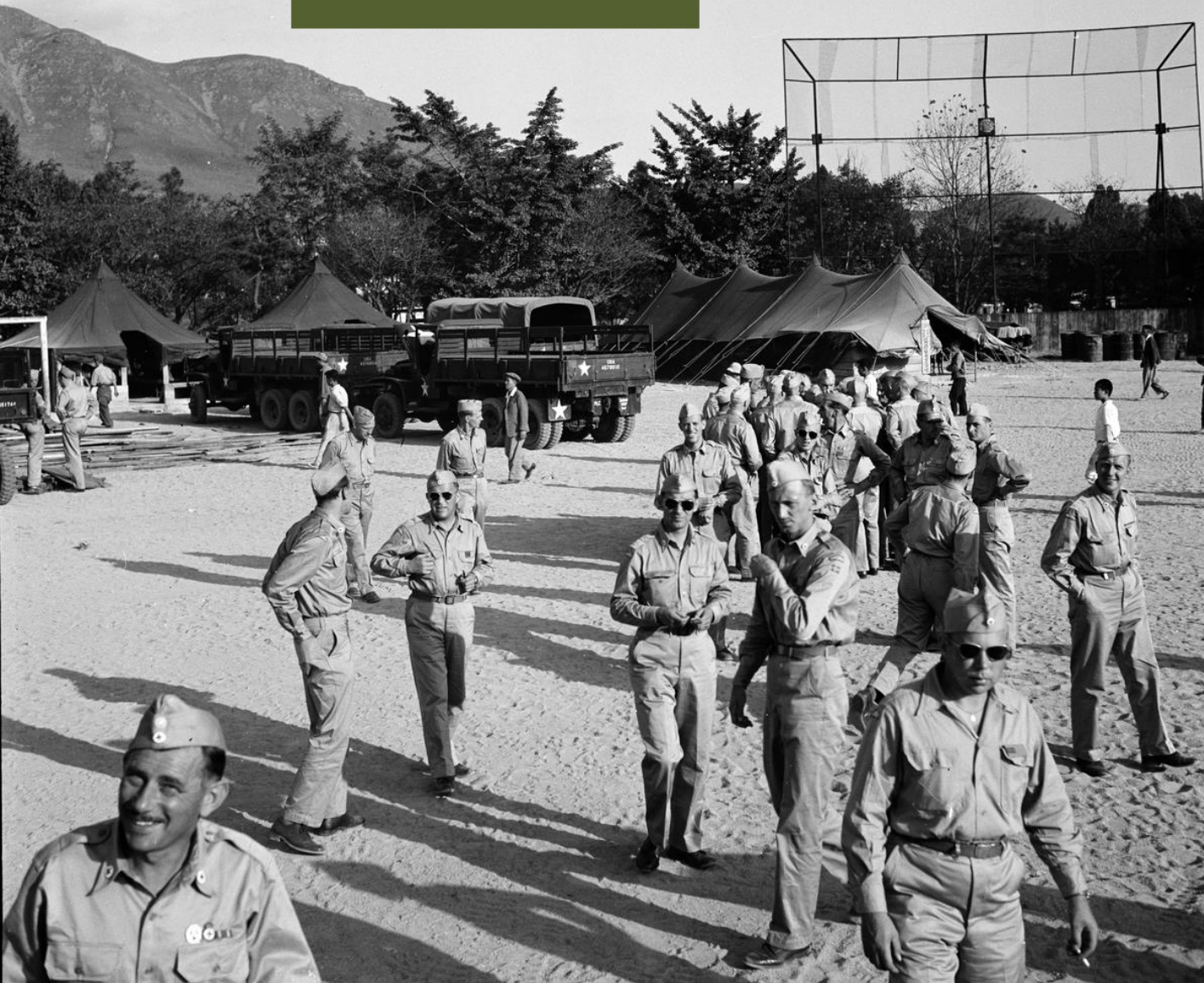


Foto: Malmberg, Hans

Nordiska museet



Foto: Malmberg, Hans

Nordiska museet

Korea Swedish MASH



I San Fransisco var personalen inkvarterade på Camp Stoneman, ett militärläger och utskeppningsplats för alla USA:s soldater med destination Korea. Här bodde personalen i fem dagar. Omkring den 10 september gick man ombord på "General Anderson", ett krigsfartyg som var ombyggt till trupptransportfarkost. Ombord fanns, förutom vi 178 svenskar, 2000 fallskärmsjägare samt en stor besättning. Båten gick ut från Fisherman's Warf och när man seglade ut i Stilla Oceanen under Golden Gate, kastade alla fallskärmsjägarna sina mössor i havet och många av dem grät. Färden på havet tog tolv dygn. Fartyget kryssade en stor del och var bl a nära Hawaii.

Den 21 september 1950 anlände svenskarna till en liten hamnstad i Japan som heter Sasebu. Svenskarna fick inte gå iland förrän 187 Airborne lämnat båten.



USS General A. E. Anderson

General A. E. Anderson embarked the men and equipment of Marine Air Group 33 at Terminal Island, California, and headed for Japan. She reached Kobe 31 July 1950 with these Marine fliers who helped save the day for embattled South Korean and American ground forces as they struggled to maintain a foothold at the southern tip of the beleaguered Korean peninsula.

Returning to San Francisco in August, she embarked 1,800 men of the 11th Airborne Division's 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team and brought them to Moji, Japan, on 20 September 1950.

Throughout the remainder of the Korean War General A. E. Anderson followed her familiar pattern of transport runs from West Coast ports to Japan and Korea as she supported United Nations forces in Korea.



Foto: Malmberg, Hans

Nordiska museet



Foto: Malmberg, Hans

Nordiska museet

Korea Swedish M-A-S-H

Det tog ett par dagar innan svenskarna kunde ta emot patienter i större omfattning. Vi åkte till USA:s stora fältsjukhus i centrala Pusan för att i viss mån avlösa personalen där som haft ett hårt arbete utan avbrott i tre månader. Man hade vid ett tillfälle hade vi patienter från 16 olika nationer och då talades det 13 olika språk. Kontraktstiden var sex månader för första omgången personal där borta. Några förlängde kontraktet, men de flesta i första gruppen började se fram emot att bli avlösta. Hemresan startade den 12 februari 1951 med ett Herkulesplan till Tokyo. Därifrån med SAS. Det var första gången ett SAS-plan hade kommit till Japan. Från Tokyo gick resan över Okinawa, Bangkok, Calcutta, Karachi, Lyddha, Rom och Stockholm.





Foto: Malmberg, Hans

Nordiska museet



Foto: Malmberg, Hans

Nordiska museet

Korea 1950 **Swedish** **M-A-S-H**



Foto: Malmberg, Hans

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Foto: Malmberg, Hans

Nordiska museet



Foto: Malmberg, Hans

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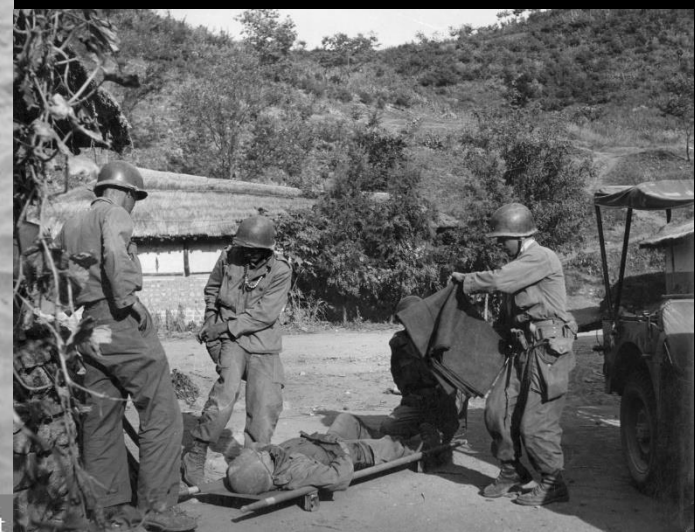


Foto: Malmberg, Hans

Nordiska museet

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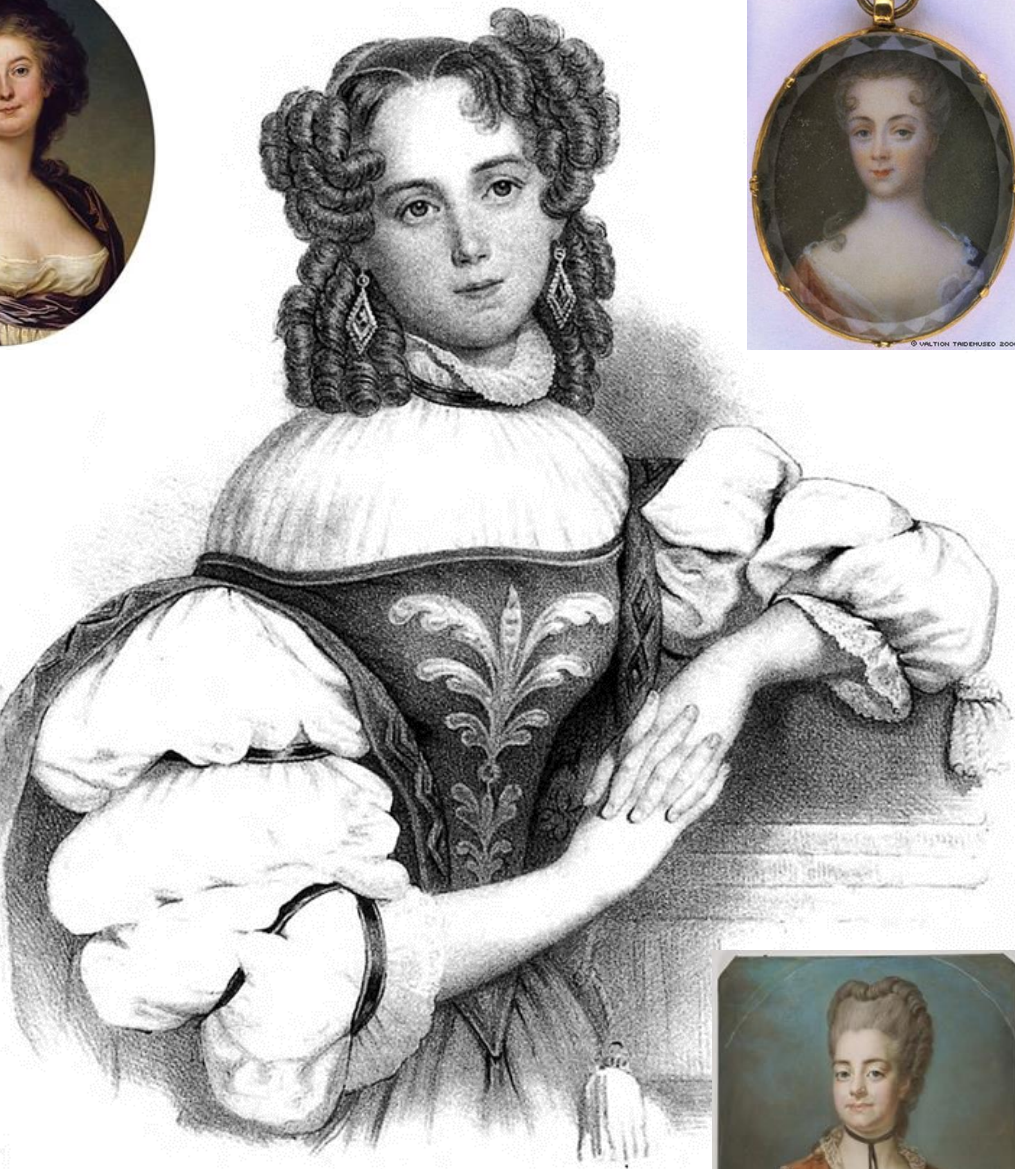
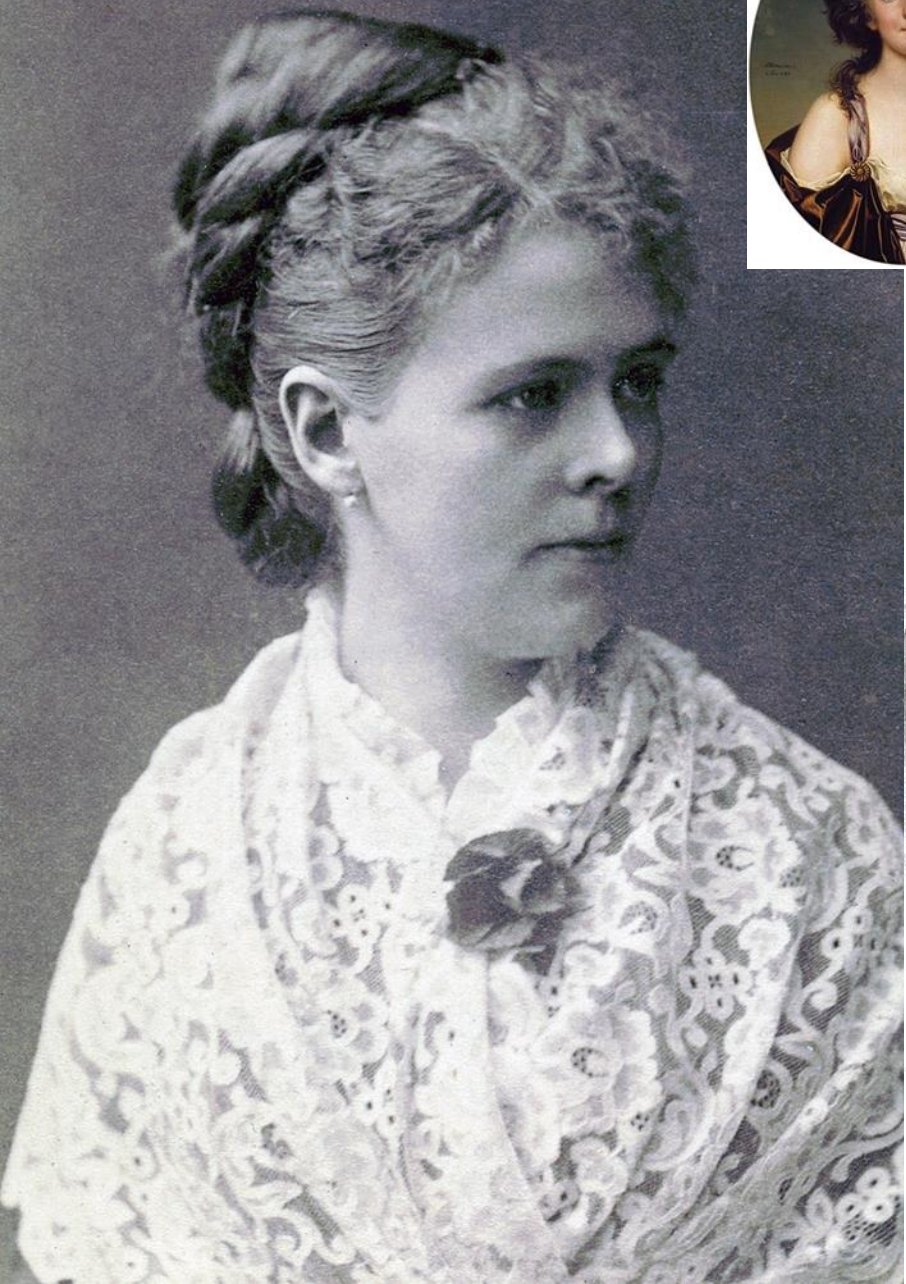


Foto: Malmberg, Hans

Nordiska museet

**Swedish Hospital
Memorial in Busan**





JEANNE HÖGQVIST



The Royal Swedish Mistresses



List of Swedish royal mistresses

- 1 House of **Bonde**
- 2 House of **Vasa**
- 3 House of **Pfalz-Zweibrücken**
- 4 House of **Hesse**
- 5 House of **Holstein-Gottorp**
- 6 House of **Bernadotte**



Camilla Henemark (born 23 October 1964), also known as **La Camilla**, is a Swedish singer, actress, political spokesperson and former fashion model.

Henemark was born in Stockholm, to a Nigerian father and a Swedish mother. She started her modeling career in her teens and later had her own modeling agency. Henemark started her career in music in 1985 by joining Alexander Bard in his Barbie project as Katanga. That project morphed into the group Army of Lovers, and soon La Camilla (as she is best known) became the face of the group.

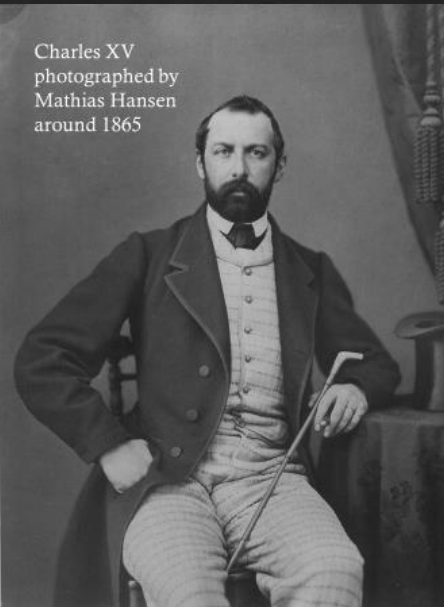
On 3 November 2010 the Swedish newspaper Aftonbladet published excerpts from a book about the Swedish King **Carl XVI Gustaf**, *Den motvillige monarken* ("The Reluctant Monarch"), claiming that he had a year-long love affair with Henemark in the late 1990s.

Elise Hwasser,



Ebba Charlotta Elise Hwasser née Jakobsson (16 March 1831 – 28 January 1894) was a Swedish stage actress. She was an elite actor and has been referred to as the leading lady of the Royal Dramatic Theatre in the mid 19th-century.

Charles XV
photographed by
Mathias Hansen
around 1865



Marie Friberg

Marie (Maria) Friberg (5 January 1852 - 16 September 1934) was a Swedish opera singer (alto) of the Royal Swedish Opera. She is known for her relationship to King Oscar II of Sweden, with whom she allegedly had two sons.

In 1891, she married the French noble **Pascal d'Aubehard vicomte de Ferussac**, who adopted her two sons. In 1893, she married **Edvard Leman** (1841-1922).



Oscar II of Sweden (1829 - 1907)

House of Bonde

Christina Abrahamsdotter



(1432–1492) was a Finnish noble, royal mistress and later third spouse and Queen consort of King Charles VIII of Sweden.

Kristina Abrahamsdotter had two known children with Charles:

Anna Karlsdotter (Bonde), married to the nobleman Håkan Svensson (Bölja), governor of Västerås castle.

Karl Karlsson (Bonde) (1465–1488)

House of Vasa



Agda Persdotter, mistress of Eric XIV of Sweden

Karin Jacobsdotter, mistress of Eric XIV of Sweden

Karin Månsdotter, mistress of Eric XIV before their marriage in 1568

Karin Hansdotter (Finnish: Kaarina Hannuntytär), mistress of John III of Sweden

Karin Nilsson, mistress of Charles IX of Sweden

Ebba Brahe, alleged mistress of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden

Margareta Slots, mistress of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden

House of Pfalz-Zweibrücken



Brita Allerts, mistress of **Charles X Gustav** of Sweden

Märta Allertz (1628 – before 1677), often wrongly referred to as Brita Allerts, was the royal mistress of Charles X of Sweden. She was the mother of the illegitimate son of Charles X, count Gustaf Carlson. The year of her death is unknown: she is last confirmed alive in 1665, and was surely dead by 1677, when her death estate was listed.

Allertz was the daughter of the wealthy Stockholm city councillor Claes Allerts (d. 1650) and the successful wheat merchant Britta Jacobsdotter.

House of Hesse



Hedvig Taube, mistress of **Frederick I** of Sweden

Catharina Ebba Horn, mistress of **Frederick I** of Sweden

Catharina Ebba Horn af Åminne, (27 May 1720 – 12 September 1781 in Jakobsberg), was a Swedish noble and the second official royal mistress of King Frederick I of Sweden from 1745 to 1748.



Hedvig Ulrika Taube (31 October 1714 – 11 February 1744), also Countess von Hessenstein was a Swedish courtier and countess, a Holy Roman countess of the Empire, and royal mistress to king Frederick I of Sweden from 1731 to 1744. She is regarded as the only official royal mistress in Swedish history.



House of Holstein-Gottorp

Sophie Hagman, mistress of **Prince Frederick Adolf** of Sweden

Maria Schlegel, mistress of **Gustav IV Adolf** of Sweden (after his deposition and divorce)

Marie Marguerite Morel, mistress of **Charles XIII** of Sweden.

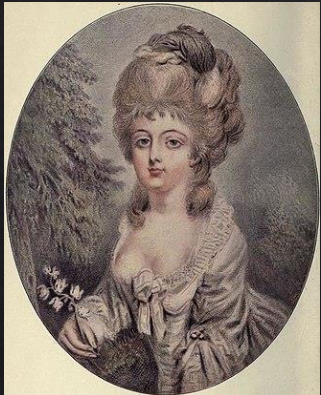
Augusta Fersen, mistress of **Charles XIII** of Sweden

Charlotte Eckerman, mistress of **Charles XIII** of Sweden.

Françoise-Éléonore Villain, mistress of **Charles XIII** of Sweden.

Charlotte Slottsberg, mistress of **Charles XIII** of Sweden.

Mariana Koskull, mistress of **Charles XIII** of Sweden.



Sophie Hagman



Augusta Löwenhielm



Charlotte Eckerman



Mariana Koskull



House of Bernadotte

Mariana Koskull, mistress of **Charles XIV John** of Sweden, former mistress of **Charles XIII** of Sweden

Emilie Högquist, mistress of **Oscar I** of Sweden

Jaquette Löwenhielm, mistress of **Oscar I** of Sweden

Laura Bergnéhr, mistress of **Charles XV** of Sweden

Josephine Sparre, mistress of **Charles XV** of Sweden

Johanna Styrell, mistress of **Charles XV** of Sweden

Wilhelmine Schröder, mistress of **Charles XV** of Sweden

Elise Hwasser, mistress of **Charles XV** of Sweden

Marie Friberg, mistress of **Oscar II** of Sweden

Emma Elisabeth Hammarström, mistress of **Oscar II** of Sweden

Camilla Henemark, mistress of **Carl XVI Gustaf** of Sweden



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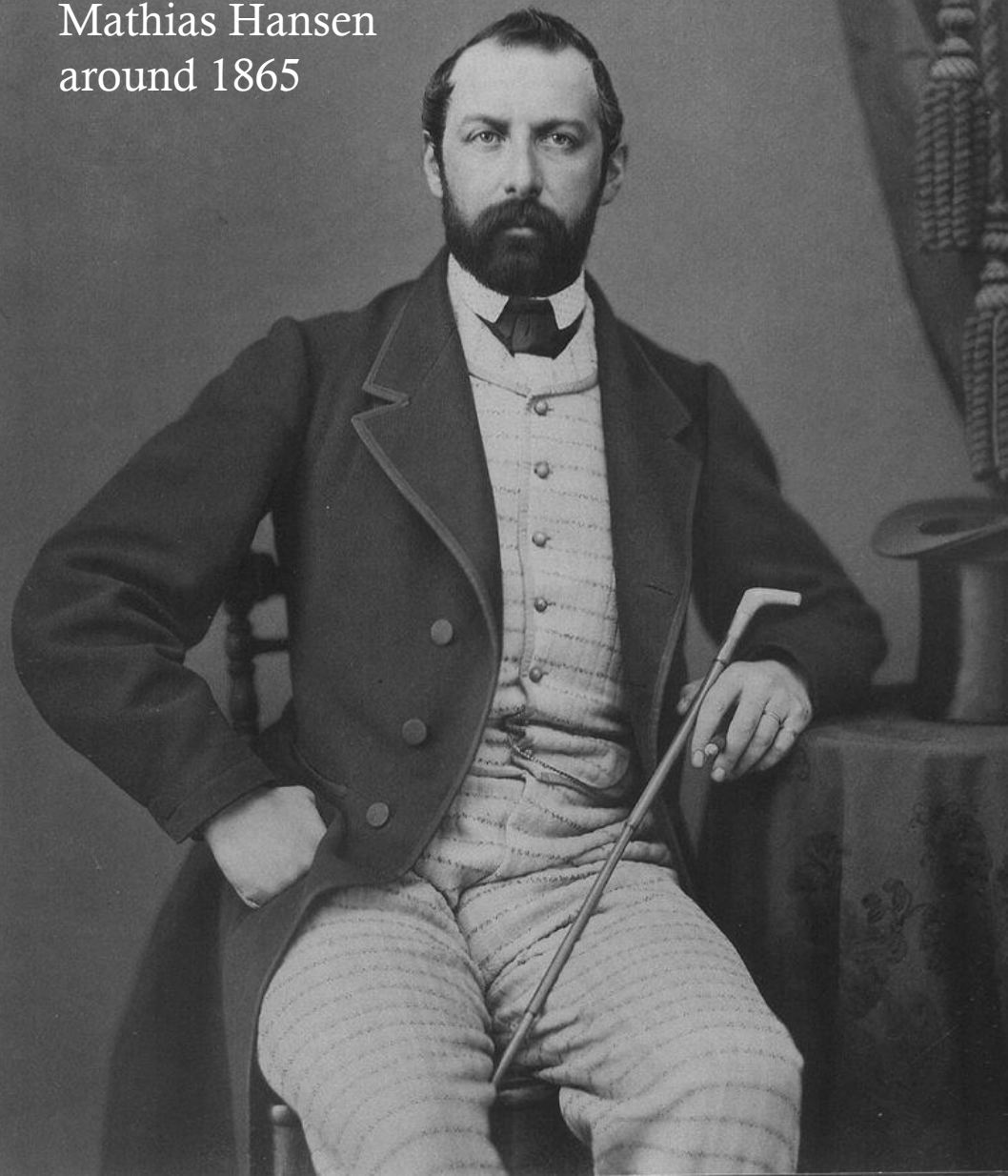
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Charles XV
photographed by
Mathias Hansen
around 1865





Jaquette Löwenhielm 1824

Gustava Charlotta Jacquette Aurora Gyldenstolpe (4 July 1797 – 7 January 1839, Constantinople) was a Swedish noble and lady-in-waiting. She is known as the mistress of **Oscar I** of Sweden in circa 1819-1827.

Jaquette was the daughter of Major General Nils Wexionius, 5th Count Gyldenstolpe (1768-1844), and the salonist Charlotta Aurora De Geer.



Oscar I, King of Sweden and Norway 1844-1859

Emilie Högqvist (1812-1846)



EMILIE HÖGQVIST.

Emilie Sophie Högquist or Högqvist (29 April 1812 – 18 December 1846) was a Swedish stage actress. She was a star of the Royal Dramatic Theatre and has been referred to as the first celebrity within Swedish drama and known as the Swedish Aspasia, both for her artistic ability but also for the literary salon she hosted. She is also known in history for her love affair with King **Oscar I** of Sweden.





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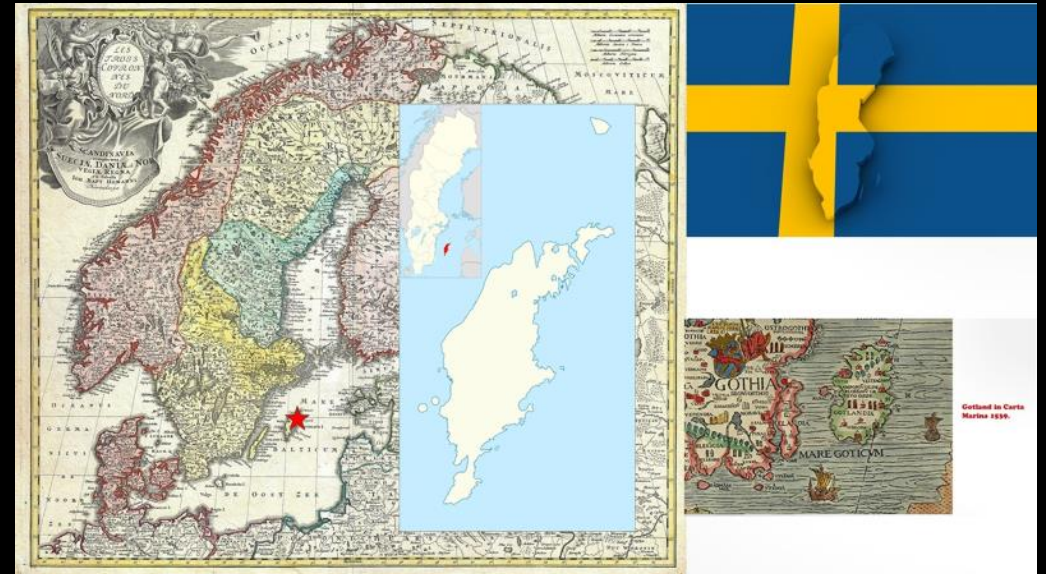
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THE BLACK DEATH IN SWEDEN

SLIDESHOW – ANDERS DERNBACK



BLACK DEATH

1346–1353 spread of the Black Death in Europe map. The Black Death (Swedish: Digerdöden, 'The Great Death') was present in Sweden between 1350 and 1351. It was a major catastrophe which was said to have killed a third of the population, and Sweden was not to recover fully for three hundred years.



1346 1347 1348 1349 1350 1351 1352 1353

Approximate border between the Principality of Kiev and the Golden Horde - passage prohibited for Christians.

Land trade routes
Maritime trade routes

THE BLACK DEATH IN SWEDEN

The Black Death in Sweden is only mentioned directly in few contemporary documents; in a letter from the king, in a sermon by Saint Bridget of Sweden, in a letter from the city council in Visby to their colleagues in Lübeck, and in a letter from the Pope, replying to a letter from the Swedish king. There is, however, indirect contemporary information, as well as later descriptions of it.

At this point in time, Sweden was in a personal union with Norway under the same monarch, Magnus IV of Sweden.

The plague reached Norway by a plague ship from England in the summer of 1349. In the summer of 1350, Sweden was surrounded by plague in Norway to the West and Denmark to the South.

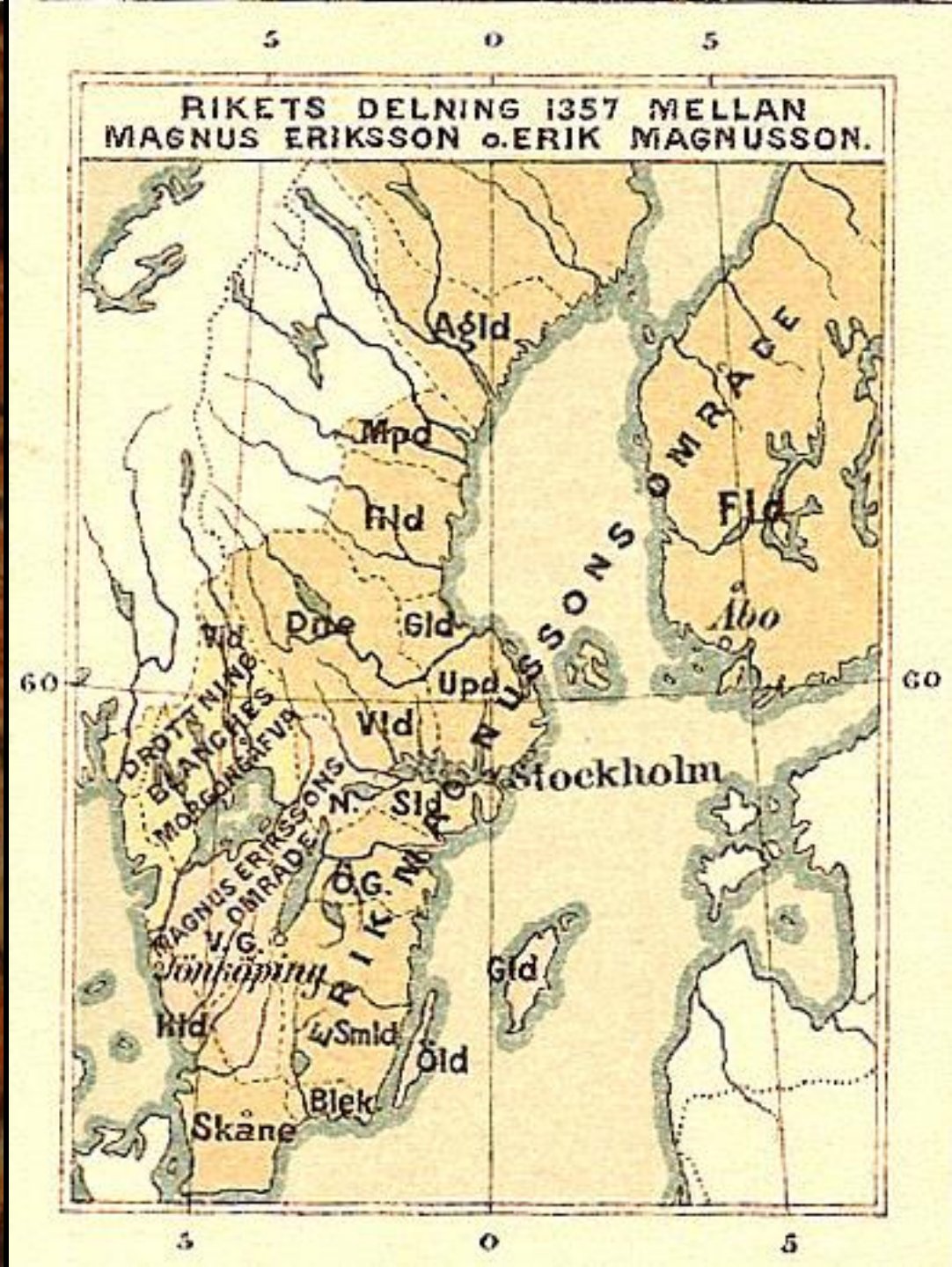


YEAR 1349 KING MAGNUS ISSUED A WARNING

In 1349, king Magnus of Sweden and Norway issued a warning about the plague to his Swedish subjects. While the letter is not dated, it was likely written in Lödöse in September 1349, judging from the known place of residence and other letters issued by the king which has been dated. In the letter, it is clear that the plague had not reached Sweden and that the king issued a royal proclamation of public penance, in an attempt to soften the wrath of God to prevent the Black Death in Norway from reaching **SWEDEN**

WE PROCLAIM TO YOU, that we have been given tidings that are truly frightening, and of which every Christian should justly fear; that God has because of the Sins of Man cast a great misery upon the entire world, that of hasty evil death, so that most of the people who lived in the lands West of our land are now dead of that misery and it is now present in all of Norway and Halland and are progressing toward us, so that everywhere in those lands it is so strong that people [with no prior illness] falls down and dies, when a moment ago they were healthy and where ever it progresses not enough people are left who can bury those that die. Now We fear, because of the great love and care we have for you that, because of the Sins of Man, the same misery and death should come over our own subjects."

KING MAGNUS



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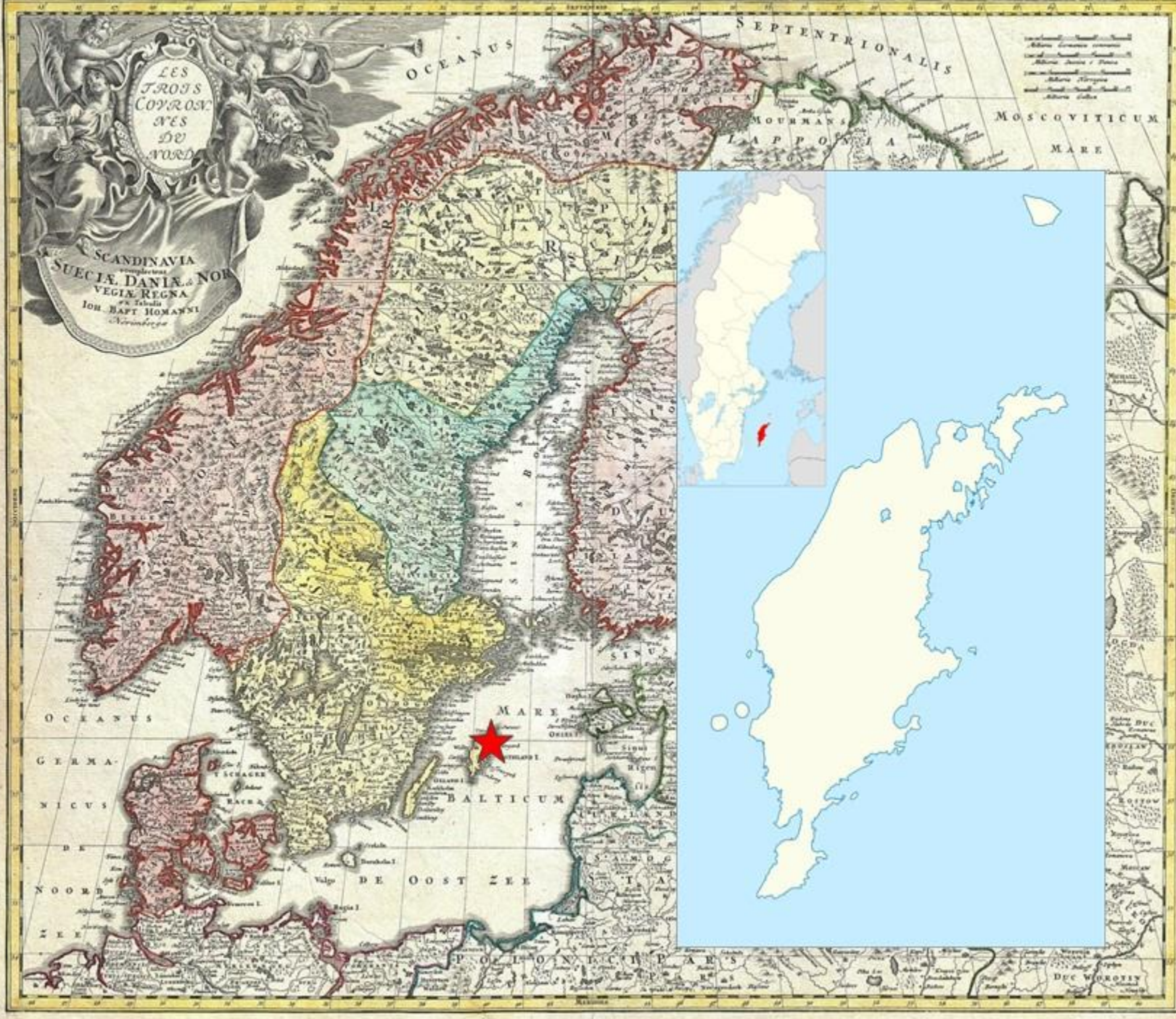
1357

IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE PLAGUE

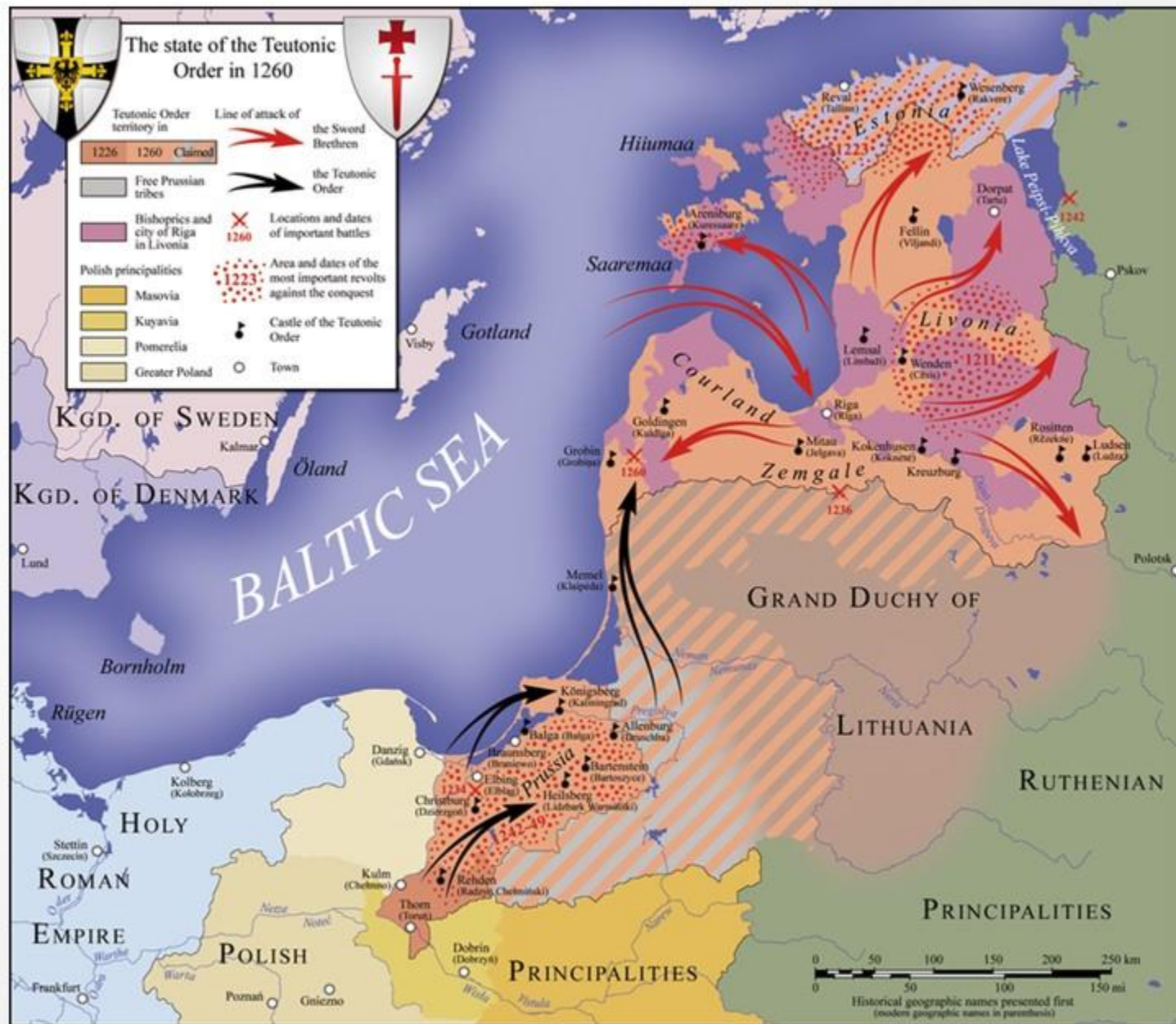
In order to prevent the plague from reaching Sweden, the king issued several commands. In Europe, the plague was commonly believed to be a punishment from God for the Sins of humanity. Therefore, the commands of the king was of religious nature and designed to lessen the wrath of God. In the public royal letter, which was circulated to the Bishops of the Kingdom, all Swedes regardless of class, age or gender were commanded to regularly attend mass, give alms to the poor, confess and do penance, fast on water and bread every Friday and give what they could to the Virgin Mary, the church and the king.

THE BLACK DEATH FIRST APPEARED IN VISBY

The Black Death first appeared in Sweden in the big port city of Visby on Gotland, likely by ship from Denmark or Germany, where it was present in May or at the latest July 1350. In July 1350, nine people were burned in Visby after having confessed under torture that they had caused the plague by poisoning. Two of them were priests who confessed that they had poisoned the mass cloth (which the parishioners kissed during mass) with plague during Whit Monday mass in May, and the other seven were men employed by the church who confessed to having poisoned wells and lakes in Stockholm, Västerås and Arboga and across the Swedish countryside. This case was described in a letter from July 1350 to the city council of Rostock in Germany received a letter from the city council of Visby in **SWEDEN**



Gotland in Carta Marina 1539.



Tyska orden 1260.



REENACTMENT OF KING VALDEMAR'S ENTRANCE INTO VISBY

MEDIEVAL WEEK IN GOTLAND

Every year, during the Medieval Week in Gotland, a historical reenactment of King Valdemar IV of Denmark's entrance and ransoming of Visby is staged at the historical site. Since 2011, the Battle of Visby itself is reenacted outside the Visby city wall with participants from historical societies from several European countries and the United State

DURING THE SUMMER 1350 THE PLAGUE SPREAD

During the summer and autumn: from Småland and Östergötland to Närke and Uppland between August and December 1350, with a presence in Stockholm and Uppsala in August. The progress of the plague in Western and Northern Sweden is not as clearly visible. In September 1350, the plague was present in eastern Norway along the Western border of Sweden, in Norwegian Jämtland North of **SWEDEN**, and in Danish Skåne south of the Swedish border, making it likely to have reached Western Sweden from Norway slightly later, in the autumn of 1350. Northern Sweden is completely unknown in this respect, but it is noted that the colonization of the Torne Valley stopped suddenly in the 14th century and did not resume for two centuries.

DEMAND FOR WORKERS

The great loss of lives contributed to higher demands from the surviving workers upon the elite, who responded with refusals and attempts at greater repression, which resulted in great social tensions. This was common for many countries after the Black Death. These events are not as documented in Sweden as elsewhere. A donation of a property from Lady Margareta, the widow of Avid of Risnäs, and her son Stefan to the Linköping Cathedral in 13 June 1353, is a rare example of this, as the document clearly states that they had to sell the property for a much lower price than its actual worth

THE BLACK DEATH would return regularly, but with fewer death victims, until the 18th century. Sweden was reached also by the second and third European Black Death epidemic of **1359–1360** and **1368–1370**. The second wave of Black Death in Sweden in 1359 is known to have caused the death of the Crown Prince, his consort Beatrice of Bavaria, and their children. The plague also returned in repeated national epidemics in **1413, 1421–22, 1439–40, 1451, 1455, 1464–65, 1472–74 and 1495**. Of these, the plague of **1413, 1420–22 and 1464–66** are described as particularly severe.

AFTER THE MIDDLE AGES, the plague returned in **1548–49, 1565–66, 1572, 1576, 1580, 1603, 1623, 1629–30, 1638, 1653 and 1657**, before the Great Northern War plague outbreak in **1710–1713**, which was to be the last outbreak of **BUBONIC PLAGUE IN SWEDEN**.

Den 20. Augusti
 N:o 1710. Den Ringade Augusti Vans
 på Stockholm. Rådhusets församling
 Borgmästare
 Mr. Marten Nyman
 Mr. Axel Ahlqvist
 Rådsmännen

Mr. Johan Salen Mr. Christian Nylén
 Mr. Johan Wideman Mr. Israel Jönsson
 Mr. Petter Dahlström

Resen
 Den 19. Augusti 1710, som uti
 handskrift utnämner af Rådhusets
 mätte Rådhuset uti en skrift till några
 fattiga flyktingar som på 3^{de} September
 af år 1709 kom till Stockholm, i öfverflytt
 uppgiften; Och sedan Inspektoren Högberg
 i nämnda handskrift uti en till
 Rådhusets flyktingar underfyllande intt.
 I wille

STOCKHOLM 1710

During the summer of 1710, some type of epidemic broke out in Stockholm. The state authorities were secret for a long time, but pretty soon rumors began to flourish about what had hit the city, namely the plague.

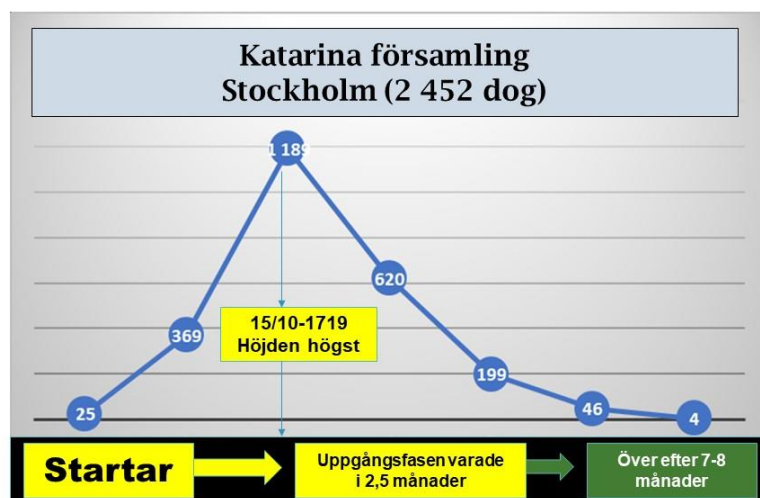
The first note about the plague is written in a civil protocol in the City Magistrate and City Hall Court on 20 August. A letter has been received from the State Treasury, urging the city to help the poor refugees from Pärnu in Estonia, who came to Stockholm earlier this summer by ship.

In the cathedral congregation (Old Town), Pastor Magister Slagman announced that a third of his congregation, including the bell ringer and cantor, had died. And in Barnhusförsamlingen, which consisted of Allmänna Barnhuset and Smedjegårdshäktet, a quarter of the children had died as well as a large number of prisoners.





En mardröm över 8 månader, då Pesten kom i augusti 1710 och sedan nästan inga nya fall februari 1711

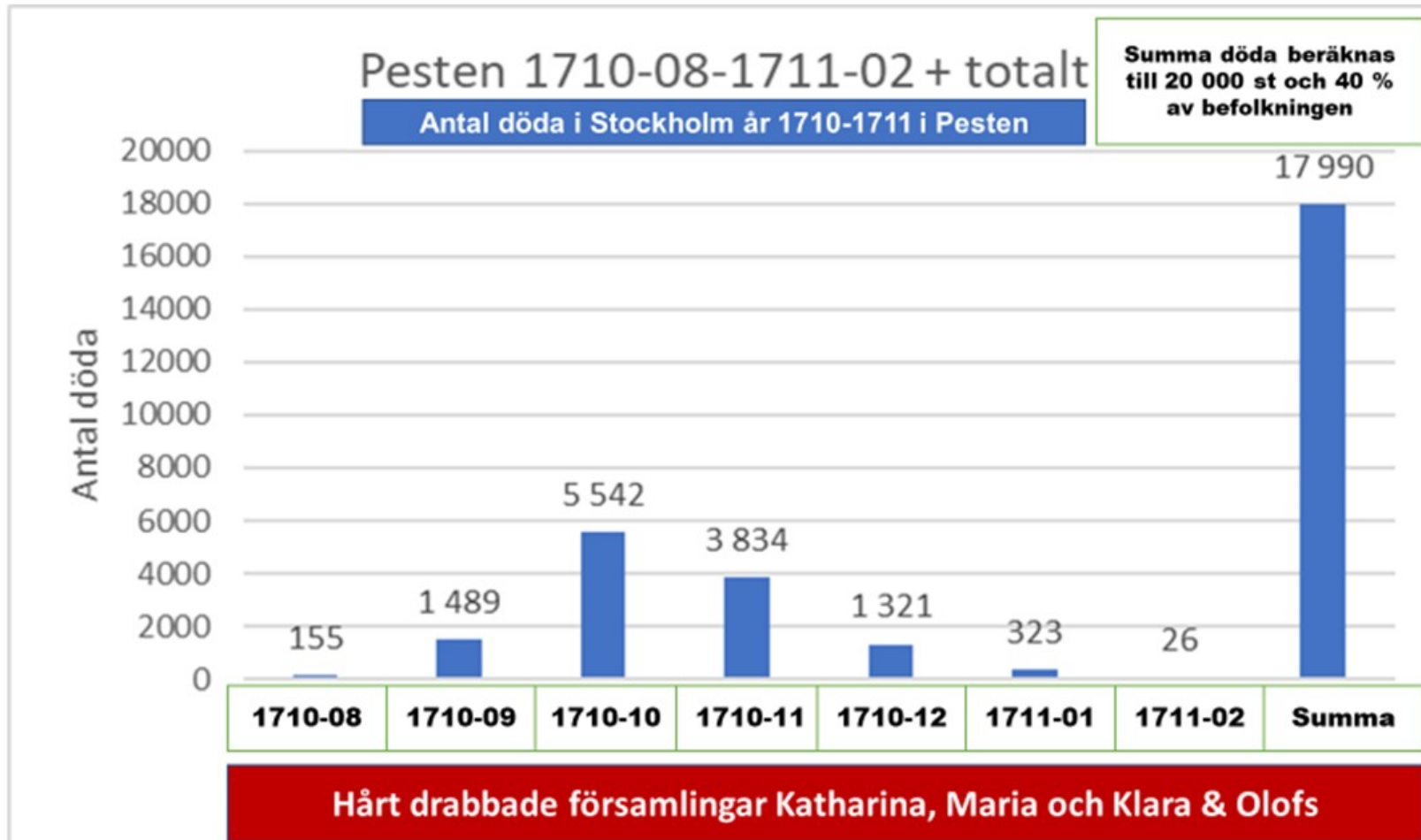


2 452 DEAD IN
KATARINA CHURCH
CONGREGATION

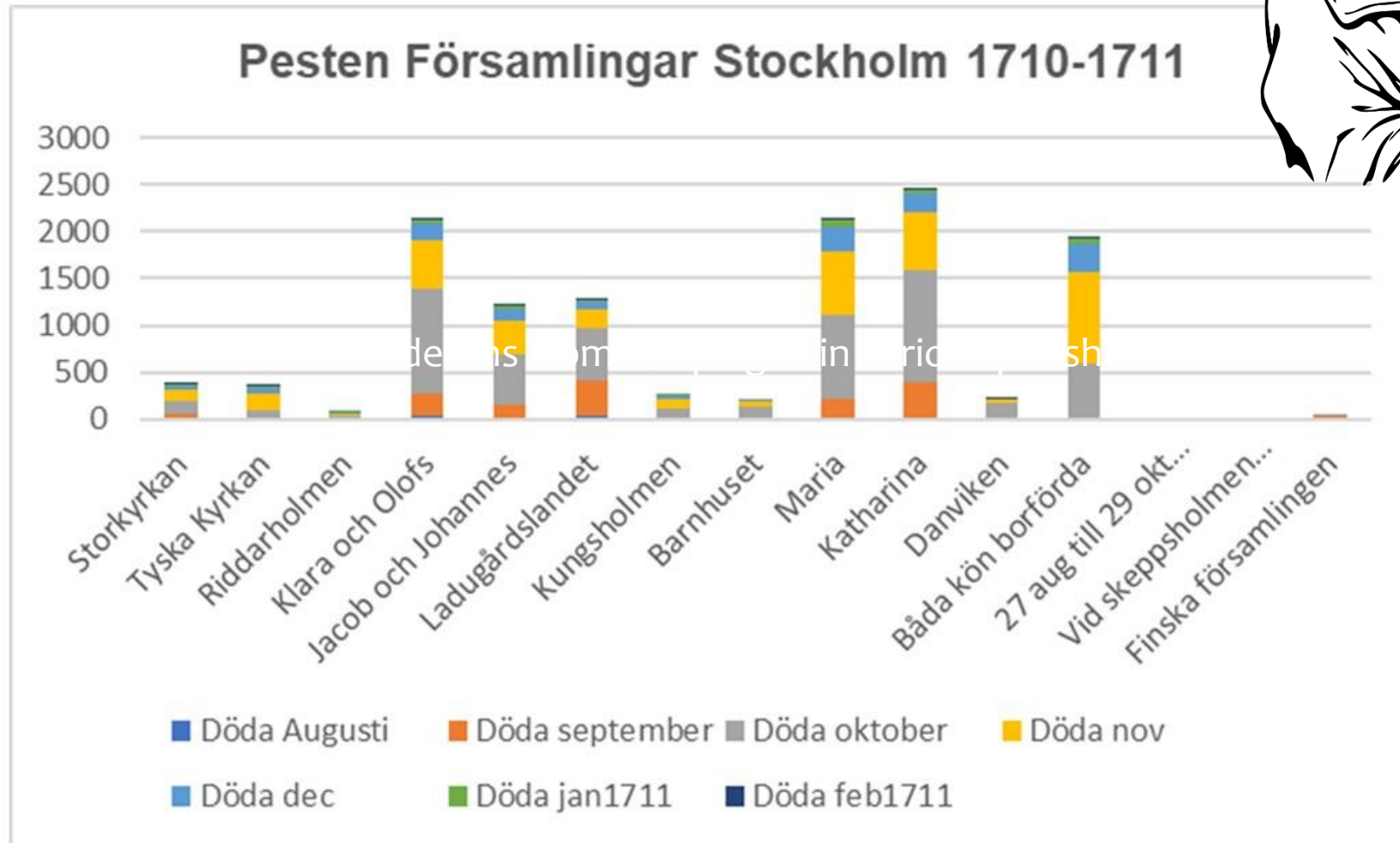
STOCKHOLM 1710 - 1711

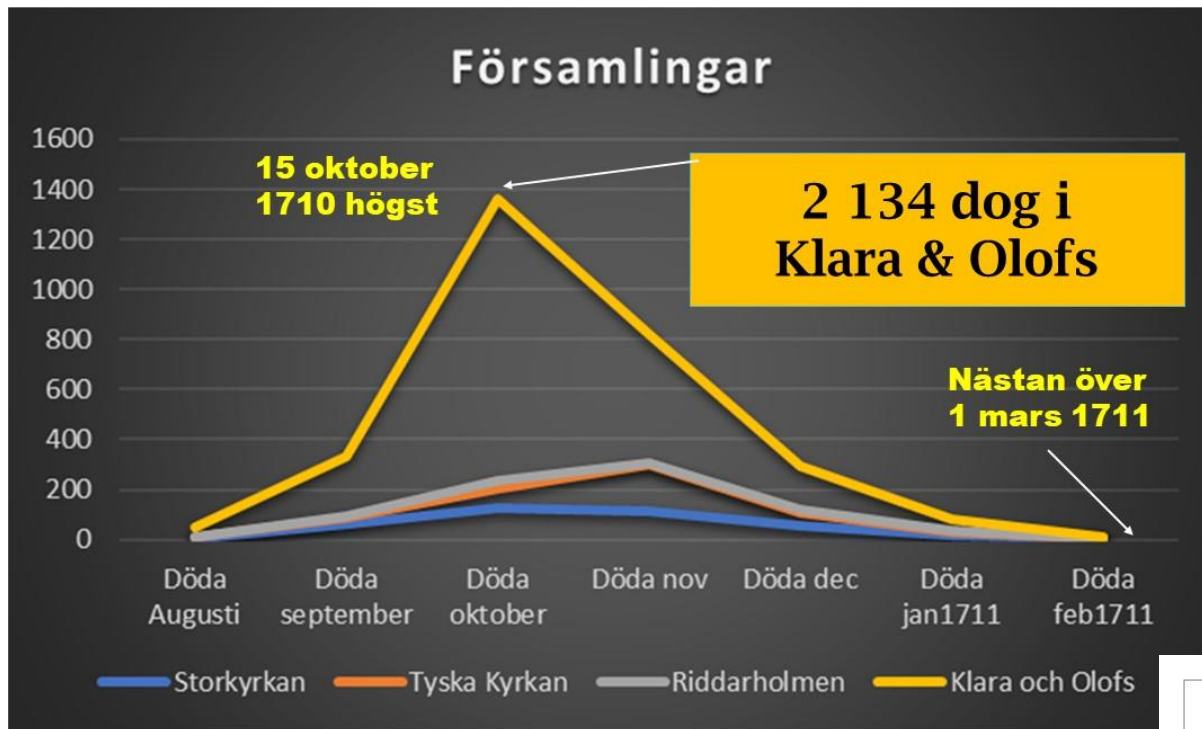


Number of
deaths from the
plague in
various parishes

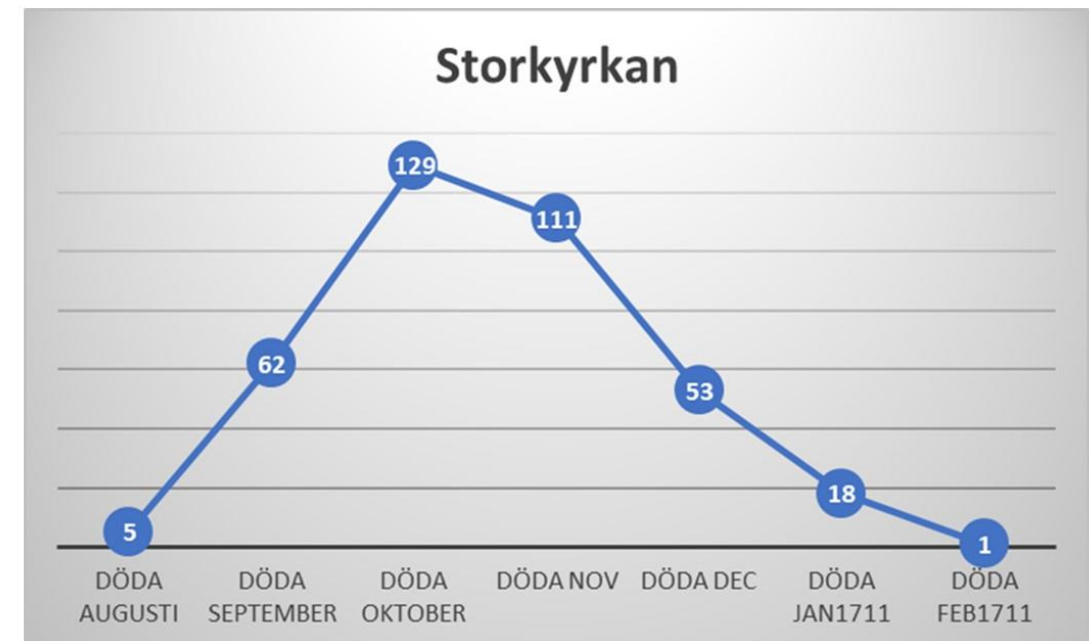


NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THE PLAGUE IN VARIOUS PARISHES





NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THE PLAGUE IN VARIOUS PARISHES





1763 - 1844

Charles XIV John
of Sweden 1814

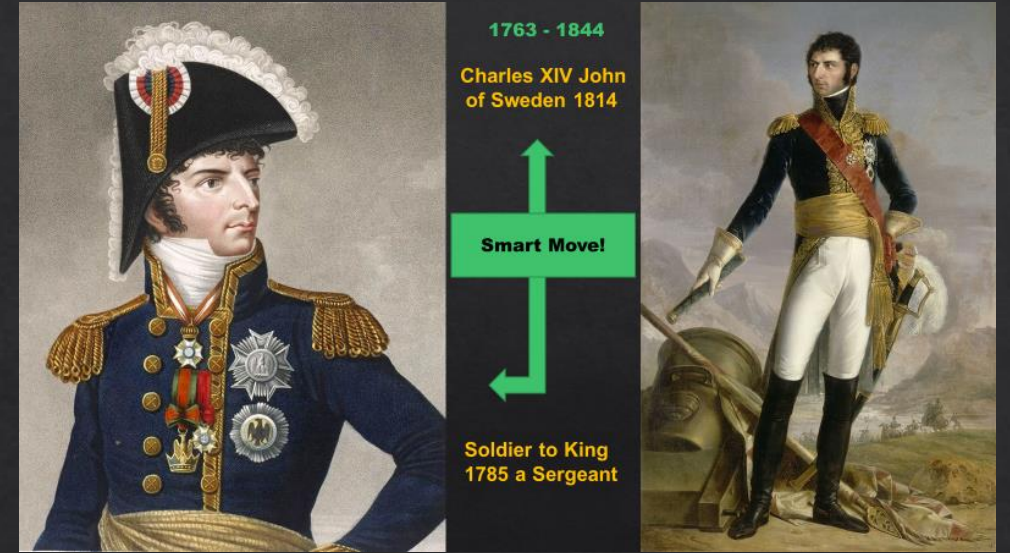
Smart Move!

Soldier to King
1785 a Sergeant



For a man who would later become a king, Bernadotte was **staunchly anti-royal** in his youth. When the French Revolution erupted in 1789, Bernadotte was among the many who sided with the new Jacobin republican regime. **According to some sources, he even had "death to all kings" tattooed on his arm.**

Bernadotte distinguished himself and rose through the ranks during France's subsequent wars. He remained a Jacobin sympathizer, even as France shifted back toward monarchy under Napoleon.



Bernadotte was born in Pau, France, as the **son of Jean Henri Bernadotte** (Pau, Béarn, 14 October **1711** – Pau, 31 March **1780**), prosecutor at Pau, and his wife (married at Boeil, 20 February 1754) **Jeanne de Saint-Jean** (Pau, 1 April **1728** – Pau, 8 January **1809**), niece of the Lay Abbot of Sireix. The family name was originally du Poey (or de Pouey), but was changed to Bernadotte – a surname of an ancestress at the beginning of the 17th century. Soon after his birth, Baptiste was added to his name, to distinguish him from his elder brother Jean Évangéliste. Bernadotte himself added Jules to his first names as a tribute to the French Empire under Napoleon I.

At the age of 14, he was apprenticed to a local attorney. However, the death of his father when Bernadotte was just 17 stopped the youth from following his father's career.

1811



1792

Jean Baptist Bernadotte



Bernardine Eugénie Désirée Clary (8 November 1777 – 17 December 1860), in Swedish officially Eugenia Bernhardina Desideria, was Queen of Sweden and Norway as the wife of King Charles XIV John, a former French general and founder of the House of Bernadotte. She was the mother of Oscar I, and one-time fiancée of Napoleon Bonaparte. She officially changed her name there to Desideria, which she did not use herself



Oscar I, born 4 july 1799 in Paris, dead 8 july 1859 in Stockholms castle in Stockholm, King of Sweden and Norway from 1844 to 1859.

His son Oscar I

Bernadotte joined the army as a private in the Régiment Royal–La Marine on 3 September 1780, and first served in the newly conquered territory of **Corsica**. Subsequently, the **Régiment** stationed in **Besançon**, Grenoble, Vienne, Marseille and Ile de Re. He reached the **rank of sergeant** in August **1785** and was nicknamed Sergeant Belle-Jambe, for his smart appearance. In early **1790** he was promoted to **Adjudant-Major**, the highest rank for noncommissioned officers in the Ancien Régime.



The Citadel of Besançon by Vauban





Corsica

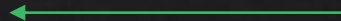
The North African pirates frequently attacked Corsica, resulting in many Genoese towers being erected.



Pau, Pyrénées-Atlantiques



Born



Battle of Valmy.



The French moved first declaring war on Austria on April 20, 1792.

Revolutionary Wars

Following the outbreak of the French Revolution, his eminent military qualities brought him speedy promotion. By 1794 he was promoted to brigadier, attached to the Army of Sambre-et-Meuse. After Jourdan's victory at Fleurus (26 June 1794), he then became a divisional general. At the Battle of Theiningen (1796), Bernadotte contributed, more than anyone else, to the successful retreat of the French army over the Rhine after its defeat by the Archduke Charles of Austria. At the beginning of 1797 he was ordered by the Directory to march with 20,000 men as reinforcements to Napoleon Bonaparte's army in Italy. His successful crossing of the Alps through the storm in midwinter was highly praised but coldly received by the Italian Army. Upon receiving insult from Dominique Martin Dupuy, the commander of Milan, Bernadotte was to arrest him for insubordination. However, Dupuy was a close friend of Louis-Alexandre Berthier and this started a long-lasting feud between Bernadotte and Napoleon's Chief of Staff.

He had his first interview with Napoleon in Mantua and was appointed the commander of the 4th division. During the invasion of Friuli and Istria, Bernadotte distinguished himself greatly at the passage of the Tagliamento where he led the vanguard, and at the capture of the fortress of Gradisca (19 March 1797). After the 18th Fructidor, Napoleon ordered his generals to collect from their respective divisions' addresses in favor of the coup d'état of that day; but Bernadotte sent an address to the directory different from that which Napoleon wished for and without conveying it through Napoleon's hands.

After the treaty of Campo Formio, Napoleon gave Bernadotte a friendly visit at his headquarters at Udine, but immediately after deprived him of half his division of the army of the Rhine, and commanded him to march the other half back to France. Paul Barras, one of five directors, was cautious that Napoleon would overturn the Republic, so he appointed Bernadotte commander-in-chief of the Italian Army in order to offset Napoleon's power. Bernadotte was pleased with this appointment but Napoleon lobbied Talleyrand-Périgord, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to appoint him to the embassy of Vienna instead. Bernadotte was very dissatisfied; he finally accepted the post in Vienna, but had to quit owing to the disturbances caused by his hoisting the tricolour over the embassy

After returning from Vienna, he resided in Paris. He married Désirée Clary in August 1798, the daughter of a Marseilles merchant and Joseph Bonaparte's sister-in-law. In November of the same year he was made commander of the army of observation on the upper Rhine. Although solicited to do so by Barras and Joseph Bonaparte, he did not take part in the coup d'état of the 30th Prairial. From 2 July to 14 September he was Minister of War, in which capacity he displayed great ability. However, his popularity and contacts with radical Jacobins aroused antipathy towards him in the government. On the morning of 13 September he found his resignation announced in the Moniteur before he was aware that he had tendered it. This was a trick; played upon him by Sieyès and Roger Ducos, the directors allied to Napoleon

He declined to help Napoleon Bonaparte stage his coup d'état of November 1799 but nevertheless accepted employment from the Consulate, and from April 1800 to 18 August 1801 commanded the army in the Vendée and successfully restored its tranquility.

In 1802, Napoleon Bonaparte proposed that Bernadotte head to New France to serve as governor of Louisiana, which was to be transferred back to French control following the Third Treaty of San Ildefonso. In accepting the position, Bernadotte requested additional soldiers, settlers, and funding to support the colony, but Napoleon refused. In response, Bernadotte declined the posting and instead was named plenipotentiary ambassador to the United States. His posting was cancelled, however, after the Sale of Louisiana.



On the introduction of the **First French Empire**, Bernadotte became one of the **eighteen Marshals of the Empire**, and from June 1804 to September 1805 served as governor of the recently occupied Hanover. In this capacity, as well as during his later command of the army of northern Germany, he created for himself a reputation for independence, moderation, and administrative ability.

Marshal of the Empire

Marshal of the Empire was a civil dignity during the First French Empire. It was created by Sénatus-consulte on 18 May 1804 and to a large extent resurrected the formerly abolished title of Marshal of France. According to the Sénatus-consulte, a Marshal was a grand officer of the Empire, entitled to a high-standing position at the Court and to the presidency of an electoral college.



Napoleon and several of his Marshals (recognisable due to their white-feathered bicornes) at the Battle of Borodino in 1812. Painting by Vasily Vereshchagin.

Campaign of 1805

During the campaign of 1805, Bernadotte—with an army corps from Hanover—co-operated in the great movement which resulted in the shutting off of Mack in the Battle of Ulm. In the Battle of Austerlitz (2 December 1805) he was posted with his corps in the center between Soult and Lannes, and contributed to defeating the attempt of the right wing of the allies to outflank the French army. As a reward for his services at Austerlitz, he became the 1st Sovereign Prince of Ponte Corvo (5 June 1806), a district of Naples formerly subject to the Pope



The Battle of Austerlitz was fought December 2, 1805, and was the deciding engagement of the War of the Third Coalition (1805) during the Napoleonic Wars (1803 to 1815).



During the campaign against Prussia, in the same year, he was severely reproached by Napoleon for not participating with his army corps in the battles of Jena and Auerstädt (14 October 1806). Napoleon, on the night of 13 October, thinking he had faced the whole Prussian army at Jena, sent orders to Bernadotte and Davout to fall back from Naumburg and get across the Prussian line of retreat. In pursuance of these orders, Bernadotte, separately from Davout, left Naumburg at dawn on the morning of the 14th for Dornburg and marched towards Apolda, which he reached by 16:00. Hampered by the very poor state of the roads, he could not engage in the Battle of Jena, though he effectively compelled the Prussians to retreat from both battlefields by posting his troops on the heights of Apolda.

After the Battle of Jena, Bernadotte crushed the Prussian Reserve Army, all fresh troops fortified behind a marsh and the River Saale, under Duke Eugen of Württemberg at Halle (17 October 1806), though Imperial Headquarters did not much appreciate this victory. When visiting Halle after the battle, and commenting on the degree of difficulty of storming a fortified position accessible only by a single bridge, Napoleon enigmatically commented "Bernadotte stops at nothing. Someday the Gascon will get caught." Subsequently, Bernadotte pursued, conjointly with Soult and Murat (known as the "Pursuit of the Three Marshals"), Prussian general Blücher's Corps to Lübeck, where his troops stormed the Prussian defenses, taking the city and forcing Blücher's capitulation at Radkow (7 November 1806). When the French forced their way to Lübeck, the city became the target of large-scale looting and rampage by the French soldiers. Bernadotte, struggling desperately to prevent his men from sacking, was given six horses from the Council of Lübeck as their appreciation. He also treated captured Swedish soldiers with courtesy and allowed them to return to their home country. The impressed Swedes went home with a tale of Bernadotte's fairness in maintaining order within the city.



The Battle of Friedland was fought June 14, 1807, during the War of the Fourth Coalition (1806-1807).



Napoleon on on
the field at the
Battle of Eylau.



Official uniform of a Marshal of the Empire. It was designed by painter Jean-Baptiste Isabey and designer Charles Percier.

Napoleon fired Bernadotte

The Battle of Wagram in 1809 was one of Napoleon's last great successes. But at one point in the battle, it seemed as if his Austrian enemies might prevail. They overwhelmed a portion Napoleon's army - a portion led by Bernadotte. As Bernadotte galloped to get ahead of his fleeing troops in order to rally them, he was spotted in what looked like outright flight by his commander.

Napoleon reportedly said to the unlucky marshal, **"I herewith remove you from command of the corps which you have handled so consistently badly. Leave my presence immediately and quit the Grand Armee within twenty-four hours."**



With **Bernadotte having returned to Paris**, the Walcheren expedition (July 1809) caused the French ministry in the absence of the emperor to entrust him with the defense of Antwerp with both regular French and Dutch troops along with the National Guard. Bernadotte, with his customary skill, took command of a chaotic situation wherein troops from all over the Empire and its vassal states, and raw conscripts, were sent to Holland under divided command. He re-organized and trained his forces, named by the Emperor as the Army of Antwerp, by instilling discipline in old soldiers too long at the depots and teaching raw conscripts their trade.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_XIV_John_of_Sweden#/media/File:Statyn_av_Karl_XIV_Johan_Norrk%C3%B6ping_april_2006.jpg

In 1810 Bernadotte was about to enter his new post as governor of Rome when he was unexpectedly **elected the heir-presumptive to King Charles XIII of Sweden**. The problem of Charles' successor had been acute almost from the time he had ascended the throne a year earlier, as it was apparent that the Swedish branch of the House of Holstein-Gottorp would die with him. He was 61 years old and in poor health. He was also childless; Queen Charlotte had given birth to two children who had died in infancy, and there was no prospect of her bearing another child. The king had adopted a Danish prince, Charles August, as his son soon after his coronation, but he had died just a few months after his arrival. Despite the fact that Napoleon favored his ally Danish King Frederick VI, Danish Prince Frederick Christian initially had the most support to become Swedish Crown Prince as well

The Swedish court initially sounded out the emperor for his preferences on candidates for crown prince, whereupon Napoleon made it clear he preferred his son-in-law Eugène de Beauharnais, one of his nephews or one of his brothers. However, Eugène, serving as viceroy in Italy, did not wish to convert to Lutheranism, a prerequisite for accepting the Swedish offer. Moreover, none of Napoleon's brothers was interested in going to Sweden and his nephews were too young as the Swedes did not want the hazards of minority rule in the event King Charles died prematurely. The matter was decided by an obscure Swedish courtier, son of Baron Gustav Mörner, a commander of the Swedish force captured by Bernadotte at Lübeck, Baron Karl Otto Mörner, who, entirely on his own initiative, offered the succession to the Swedish crown to Bernadotte. Bernadotte communicated Mörner's offer to Napoleon who at first treated the situation as an absurdity, but later came around to the idea and diplomatically and financially supported Bernadotte's candidacy.

Although the Swedish government, amazed at Mörner's effrontery, at once placed him under arrest on his return to Sweden, the candidature of Bernadotte gradually gained favour and on **21 August 1810 he was elected by the Riksdag of the Estates in Örebro to be the new crown prince**, and was subsequently made Generalissimus of the Swedish Armed Forces by the king. Bernadotte was elected partly because a large part of the Swedish Army, in view of future complications with Russia, were in favour of electing a soldier, and partly because he was also personally popular, owing to the kindness he had shown to the Swedish prisoners in Lübeck. Another factor which favored Bernadotte's election was his (presumed) close ties to French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, who had recently defeated Sweden in the Franco-Swedish War.

On 2 November 1810 Bernadotte made his solemn entry into Stockholm, and on 5 November he received the homage of the Riksdag of the Estates, and he **was adopted by King Charles XIII under the name of "Charles John" (Karl Johan)**. At the same time, he converted from Roman Catholicism to the Lutheranism of the Swedish court; Swedish law required the monarch to be Lutheran



Coat of Arms of Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte



Arms of the House of Bernadotte





Coronation of Karl
III Johan as King of
Norway in Nidaros
Cathedral,
Trondheim



Equestrian in
Stockholm depicting
Charles XIV John.

Death

On 26 January 1844, his 81st birthday, Charles John was found unconscious in his chambers having suffered a stroke. While he regained consciousness, he never fully recovered and died on the afternoon of 8 March. On his deathbed, he was heard to say:

"Nobody has had a career in life like mine. I could perhaps have been able to agree to become Napoleon's ally: but when he attacked the country that had placed its fate in my hands, he could find in me no other than an opponent. The events that shook Europe and that gave her back her freedom are known. It is also known which part I played in that.



1844





Stockholm











King of Sweden Oscar II

Year 1524 - 1905

The change of Swedish borders

Short information and maps

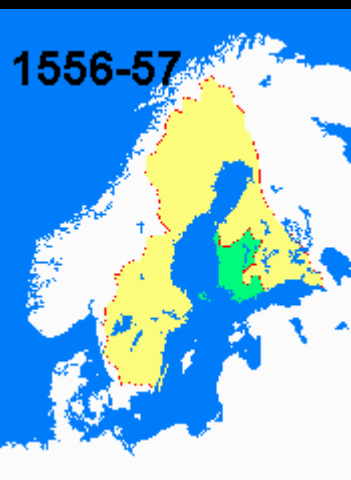


It is agreed in the peace treaty between Sweden and Denmark-Norway that northern Bohuslän will remain under Swedish control until a settlement is reached over the disputed island of Gotland.

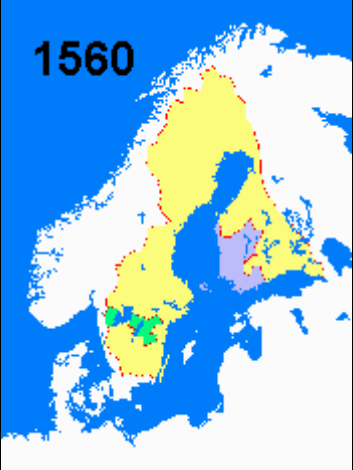
Northern Bohuslän is returned to Denmark-Norway despite that no settlement over



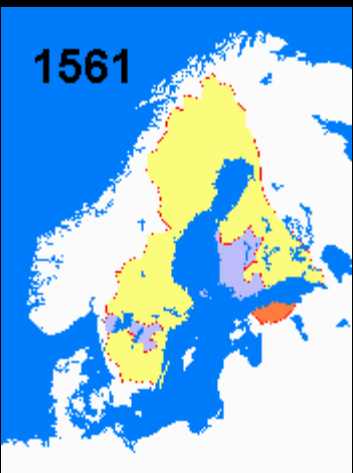
Northern Bohuslän is returned to Denmark-Norway despite that no settlement over Gotland has been reached.



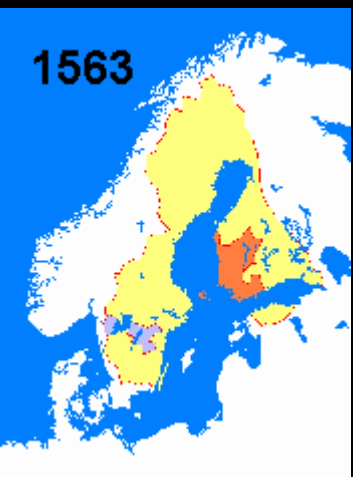
King Gustav Vasa grants his younger son Johan in 1556 a hereditary duchy that is practically an independent state. The duchy is enlarged the following year with a part of Nyland.



Gustav Vasa's third son Magnus is granted a hereditary duchy with the same rights as Johan's



Estonia accepts Swedish sovereignty in return for protection from Russian raids.



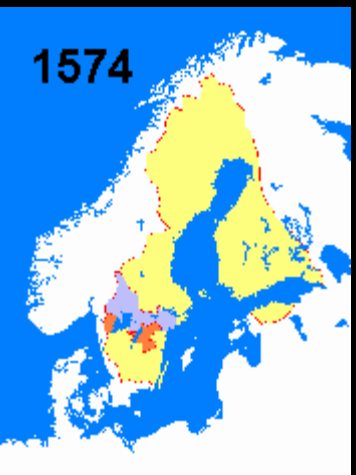
Erik XIV abolishes his brother Johan's duchy as a response to his intimate connections with Poland.

1568



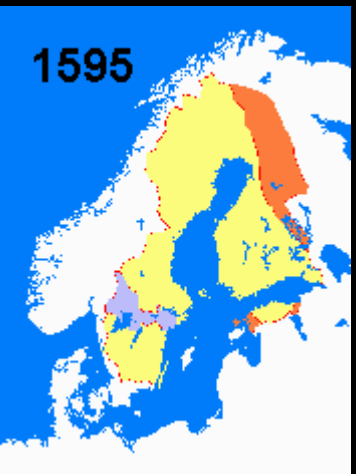
Gustav Vasa's youngest son Karl receives his hereditary duchy when he reached the age of 18.

1574



Duke Magnus insanity results in that his duchy is divided between king Johan III and duke Karl.

1595



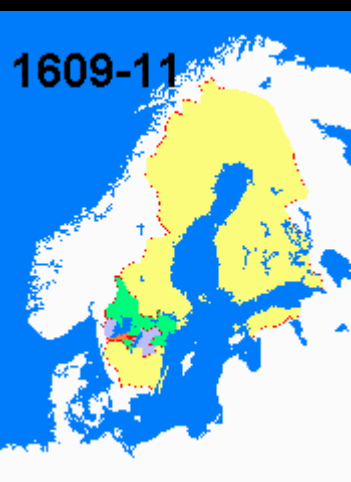
The Finnish border is moved east and Sweden's possession of Estonia is recognised by Russia in the peace of Teusina.



Duke Karl proclaims himself as king after having deposed his nephew Sigismund. Karl's duchy is thereby returned to the crown.



Sigismund's half brother Johan take control over the duchy he was granted in 1604 in return for the renunciation of his claim to the Swedish throne.



Karl IX grants his younger son Karl Filip a duchy. Trades and adjustments also enlarge Duke Johan's duchy.



Karl X Gustav conquers Scania, Blekinge, Bornholm, Halland, Bohuslän and Trondheim county from Denmark..



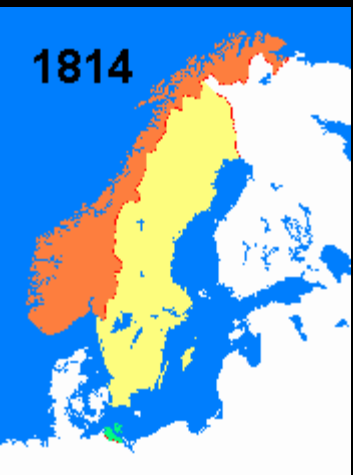
Karl X Gustav tries unsuccessfully to conquer the remaining parts of Denmark-Norway. Sweden must return Trondheim County and the island of Bornholm



The end of the Scanian war results in minor losses in Germany to Brandenburg, Münster and Lüneburg.



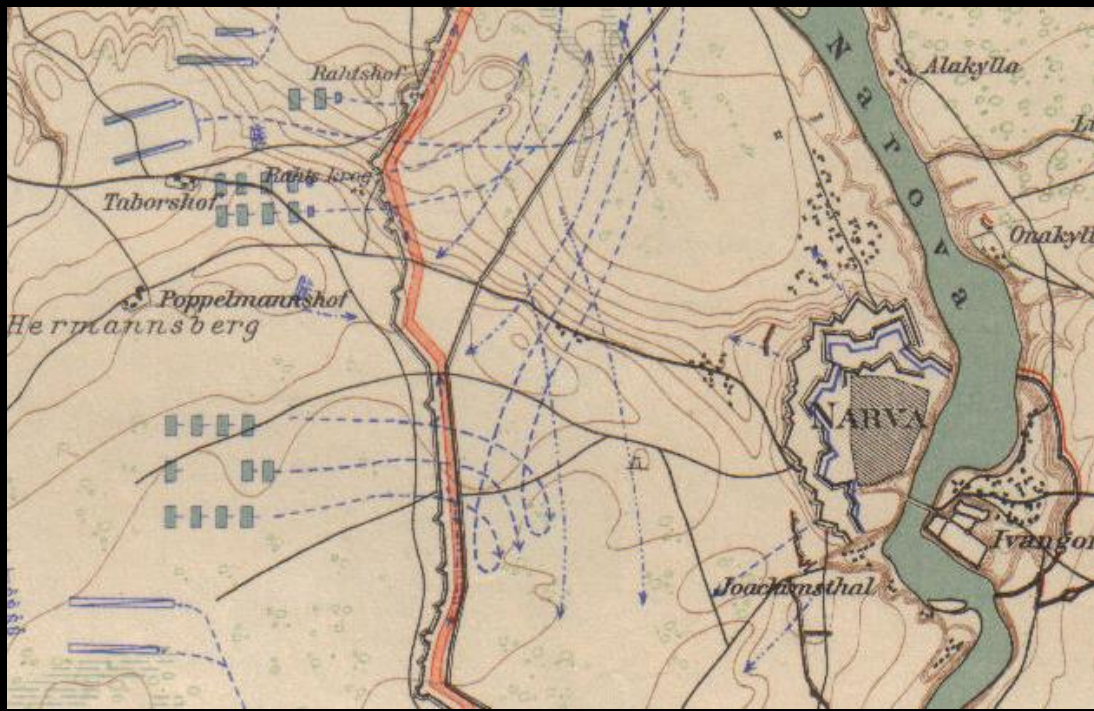
Russia conquer Finland.



Denmark is forced to exchange Norway for
Vorpommern. Thereafter a union is established
between Norway and Sweden.



The union with Norway is dissolved.

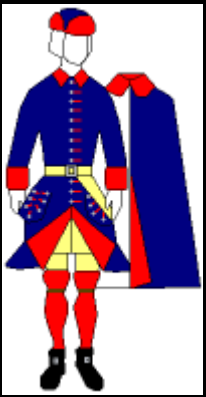


The first major battle in the Great Northern War was fought outside the Swedish fortress of Narva 20 November (Swedish calendar) or 19 November (Julian calendar, used by the Russians) or 30 November 1700 (Gregorian calendar). This fortress had been under siege by a Russian army (between 35 000 and 38 000 men strong) since September and it was not able to hold out much longer when the Swedish king Charles XII arrived with his army. The Swedes were however only 10 537 men strong and Charles XII took a great risk when he attacked a three times larger army entrenched behind field fortifications (a contravallation). But the fortress of Narva was too important and the Swedes were forced to attempt to end the siege. This enterprise was aided by the fact that the Russian contravallation was too long for the Russian army to properly defend it.

Russian battle line the Swedes chose to concentrate their attack on two points by attacking in columns. They were also favoured by heavy snow fall which blew against the Russians and obstructed their view. This attack split the Russian army into three parts which were then fought separately by the Swedes. And instead of being a protection for the Russian army the contravallation, screened by Swedish cavalry, became a barrier which prevented the Russians from escaping the battle field. Thus resulting in the battle becoming the greatest military victory in Swedish history.

On the Russian side between 8 000 and 9 000 men were killed or injured and most of the injured would not survive the journey back home to Russia. The number of Russians surrendering to the Swedes was so large that Charles XII only took the officers as prisoners and allowed the privates safe passage home. The battle had however been hard fought and the Swedes had also suffered heavy casualties (see below). Even though the Russian army had been inflicted a catastrophic defeat the Swedish army was in such poor condition that a continuation of the campaign into Russia was not considered. The Russians could therefore spend the entire winter to rebuild their army and recover just in time for next year's campaign season. So the battle of Narva was despite of the crushing Swedish victory only the beginning of a 22 year long war which would end in anything but a favourable way for the Swedish side.

The participating soldiers were however blissfully unaware of how long the war would last and the following pages can give an impression of how they looked:



Närke-Värmland Regiment
732 men
2 battalions



Livgardet
1 700 men
6 battalions



Drabant Corps
158 men
2 squadrons



Battle of Helsingborg

At Helsingborg the Swedish general Magnus Stenbock defeated and subsequently expelled the Danish invasion army from the Swedish (and formerly Danish) province of Scania. Half of the regiments in the Swedish army were newly raised and the others had hardly any battlefield experience, while the Danes possessed seasoned veterans from the War of the Spanish Succession. The Swedes nevertheless managed to inflict a catastrophic defeat upon the Danes on 28 February 1710 (Swedish calendar, 10 March according to the Gregorian calendar). Of the 13 100 Danes who participated in the battle about 1 500 were killed and 3 500 men were injured. Additionally 2 600 men were captured as well as all cannons. The surviving horses were put to death inside Helsingborg when the remaining Danish soldiers were evacuated to Denmark to never again return to Scania. The battle was however hard fought and the 15 500 men strong Swedish army suffered 827 deaths and 2 097 men were injured. But the Danish threat against Sweden was temporarily neutralised and the status of Scania as a Swedish province was solidified.

